WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1901.

MR. HARRISON DEAD

The Ex-President Passes Away Peacefully at His Home.

FIGHT FOR LIFE FUTILE

His Wife and Relatives at His Bedside When the End Came.

AGE TOLD AGAINST HIM

His Son Russell and His Brother Un able to Reach Indianapolis in Time-Widespread Mourning in the City-His Long and Useful Career.

INDIANAPOLIS, March II-Ex-Presi dent Benjamin Harrison passed away peacefully at a quarter to 5 o'clock this afternoon, surrounded by the immediate members of the family and the physician who have been in constant attendance of him since Monday evening.

Those present in the room at the time were Mrs. Harrison, the daughter Elizaboth, the general's two sisters, Mrs. Elizaboth Eaton, of Cincinnati, and Mrs. Morrison, of Indianapolis: ex-Attorney General Miller and his wife, and two or three other friends.

John Scott Harrison, a brother, whose home is in Kansas City, and the general's son, Cel. Russell Harrison, did not reach the city until after his death. In the rooms below were a number of friends and neighbors

General Harrison's Illness dates from Thursday last. He had been suffering from a sovere cold for more than a week, but had partially recovered and was experiencing no inconvenience from his allment. On Wednesday he came downtown in a closed carriage, and left it only a few minutes at the bank.

At breakfast Thursday morning he was seized with a slight chill, but even this was not regarded as indicating a serious condition, though a physician was called and simple remedies were prescribed. Later in the day, however, the symptoms developed into a marked case of the grip, and he was compelled to take to his bed.

Following this, symptoms of pneumonia appeared in a liepatized condition of the npex of the left lung, attended by some difficulty in breathing, an increasing temperature, and a weak, and, at times, very rapid pulse. The attending physician recognized these as dangerous symptoms feebled condition of his physical and not critical, condition.

All efforts to overcome the inflammain twenty-four hours that member was will be present. Whether President Mcnearly entirely involved. Acute pneumonia | Kinley will come is not known, was the result, and with this stage came ingly doubtful. His physicians, since Torsday morning have not looked for-

ward to his recovery. The bulletins given out from the resi dence have at all times been very conservative, and everything possible has been done to cheer the members of the family, and an effort was made to encourage his wife and his friends. But since Tuesday morning it was only the wonderful vitality of the general that sustained life and delayed the end until this

For hours before death, while he was not conscious of any suffering, it was apparent that every breath came with a tremendous strain. It is said that nearly 600 gallons of pure oxygen were forced into his lungs in the last thirty-six hours. Frier to Tuesday noon stimulants had been applied, both inwardly and externally, but the depression which resulted from these became more and more marked as the disease advanced, and they had to be abandoned and the use of exygen alone continued.

As Tuesday marked the turning point to his disease, so it was the time from which evidences of consciousness began to disappear. Since that time there were few lucid intervals, and it is doubtful, with the single exception of Tuesday afternoon, when his little girl was taken to his bedside and he recognized her for a moment, if he was conscious of his sur roundings.

The last words he spoke were to Mrs. Harrison, and in answer to a question. but his voice was then almost inaudible, and his manner indicated that it required a concentration of effort to grasp the import of his wife's meaning. His mind wandered frequently to the stirring seenes through which he had passed and he spoke of events connected with the history of his country, in which he played so conspicuous a part as the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

But his mind seemed more to be occur pled with thoughts of the Boer war than anything else. And it was manifest that the struggle of the South African people had made a deep impression on him and had awakened his sympathies

Mr. Harrison made a herole struggle for life, but from the beginning of his illness the odds were greatly against him, though this was not appreciated fully, neither by his friends nor his physicians, till the disease had taken a firm hold upon him.

He was in his staty-ninth year, and had followed sedentary pursuits throughout his entire life. Since his return from the Adirondacks in the full he had taken very the

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

one of these cases. Even when suffering from a cold ten days ago he devoted his time assiduously to this work.

Dr. Jameson admitted several times dur-The announcement of the general's death caused a profound impression throughout his home city. For several days the thoughts of the people had been directed toward his sick room, and when

the news of his death first reached the street this evening, although not unexpected, a pall of gloom immediately overspread the city and the news was conveyed from mouth to mouth, and among all classes it was admitted that great loss had been experienced by the people. The fire bells were toiled and the flags of the State capitol and other buildings were placed at half-mast.

battle
When General Rosecrans set out for Chattanooga, General Ward was sent on duty to Nashville, and on January 2, 1884, lise sommand or January 2, 1884, lise sommand of the First long again took command and Colonel Harrison being placed in command of the First Brigade of the Third Division of the Twentieth Army Corps, under "Fighting Joe Hooker." General Ward rosumed its command and Colonel Harrison being placed in the First Brigade of the Third Division of the Twentieth Army Corps, and the city and the news was conveyed from mouth to mouth, and among all classes it was admitted that great loss had been experienced by the flags of the State capitol and other buildings were placed at half-mast. expected, a pall of gloom immediately great loss had been experienced by the people. The fire bells were tolled and the ings were placed at half-mast, No final arrangements have been made

as yet for the burial, but the body will lie in state in the capitol on Satand from the moment that hepatization urday and will be buried in Crown began, he foresaw that the general, owing Hill Cemetery on Sunday. The gento his advanced age, and the slightly en- eral's grave will be close to that of his first wife. It is not known nervous systems, was in a very serious, if what public officials will be present at the funeral, but it is assumed that many of the Senators who served with tory conditions were futile, and it rapidly him in the upper branch of Congress and extended to other parts of the lung, and the surviving members of his Cabinet

> Benjamin Harriso henjamin Harrison, twenty-third Presi-ent of the United States, was born at forth Bend, Ohio, August 21, 1833. His ather, John Scott Harrison, vas the third on of Gen. william Henry Harrison, and the resident of the United States, who was the third and youngest son of Benja-nis Harrison, a signer of the Decla-ation of Independence (co. V. the third and youngest son of Benjamin Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, from Virginia,
> John Scott Harrison was twice married,
> his second wife being Elizabeth, daughter
> of Archibaid Irwin, of Mercesburg, Pa.
> Benjamin was the second son of this
> marriage. His parents were determined
> upon the education of their children, and
> early in childhood Benjamin was placed
> under private instruction at home. In
> 187 he and his elder brother were sent
> to a school on what was known as College. Hill, a few miles from Cincinnati.
> After remaining there two years he entered the junior class at Miami University, in Oxford, Ohio, where he was gradated in 1852. He was married October
> 29, 1853, to Caroline Scott, daughter of
> Dr. John w. Scott, who was then presideat of the Oxford Female Seminary,
> from which Mrs. Harrison was graduated
> in 1852. After studying hw under Storer
> and Gwynne, in Cincianati, he was admitted to the bar in 1854 and began the
> practice of his profession at Indianapolis,
> which remained his home until the time
> of his death.
>
> Mr. Harrison, on his arrival at Indianapolis, was given desk room in the office

of his death.

Mr. Harrison, on his arrival at Indianapolis, was given desk room in the office of John H. Rhea, clork of the United States District Court. Soon after he was appointed other of the Fedfral court, at a salary of \$2.50 per day. This was the first money he ever earned. Jonathan W. Gordon, one of the leaders of the Indianapolis bar called young Harrison to his assistance in the prosecution of actiminal characted with burghary and entraised to him the plea for the State. The young lawyer had taken ample notes of the evidence, but the case was closed at right and the courthouse being but dimly lighted by tallow candles he was unable to read them when he arose to address the court and pary. Laying them saide he depended entirely upon his memory, and he found it perfect. Best of all, he discovered he could think and speak on his feet coherently. He made an eloquent plea, produced a marked impression and won the case. Since then he had always been an impromptus speaker.

AN EARLY LAW PARTNERSHIP. Mr. Harrison, on his arrival at Indian

AN EARLY LAW PARTNERSHIP Forming a partnership with William Wallace in the practice of law, Mr. Harrison prepared deeds, gave advice, made rison prepared deeds, gave advice, made collections, tried cases before justices of the peace, appeared in the probate courts, and sometimes in the circuit court. In 1860 Mr. Wallace became the cierk of the court of Marion County and the firm was changed to Harrison and Fishback, which was terminated by the entry of the senior partner into the army in 1862. In 1860 Mr. Harrison was chosen reporter of the Sapreme Court of Indiana on the Republican ticket by a majority of 9.688. This was his first active appearance in the political field.

ical field.

When the civil war began he assisted i raising the Seventieth Indiana Regient of Volunteers and became a second extensiant in it, sithough Governor Morno tendered him its command—the Governor appointing a deputy reporter for a Supreme Court. In the ensuing automathe Democratic State Convention, omsidering Mr. Harrison's position as a tumn the Democratic State Convention, considering Mr. Harrison's position as a civil officer vacated by his military appointment, nominated and elected a successor, although Mr. Harrison's term as reporter had not expired. This view was smalained by the State Supreme Court, but in 1824, while he was in the army, having meanwhile been promoted, Colonel Harrison was re-elected to the position of Supreme Court reporter by an overwhelming majority.

When he returned to Indianapolis after the war Mr. Harrison became a member the law firm of Porter, Harrison &

would be a taking a wa't in the early rishback, which, after subsequent would be a taking a wa't in the early morning to the afternoon with Mrs.

Fast Trains to Buffalo

Via Pennsylvania Railrond.

Commencing March is, two fast express trains saily to Buffalo.

At the law firm of Porter, Harrison & the lab with after subsequent changes, became that of Harrison. Miller fore his election to the Presidency he had worked his way to the head of the Indiana bar.

His military record can be succinctly stated. When Gen. D. C. Buell was ordered in 1862 to march the Army of the

U-Ah-Ma purifies the blood. The great spring

Harrison or little Elizabeth, or with both, but these walks were rarely protracted beyond a few minutes and immediately on his return to his library he became wholly absorbed in work.

It is said that he had three very important cuses pending in the State courts and the United States Supreme Court and that he expected to go to Washington in the course of two or three weeks to attend to one of these cases. Even when any fering the Court of the course of two or three weeks to attend to one of these cases. Even when any fering the course of the course of two or three weeks to attend to one of these cases. Even when any fering the course of t

IN THE CIVIL WAR. It was in this season of apprehension that the Seventieth Indiana went to the field, with Harrison as its colonel, their ing his attendance on the general that it was brigaded with the Seventy-ninth his exhausted condition was one of the case. Ohio and the legal lesth, and 125th Hilmois regiments, under Brigadier General Ward, of Kentucky, and this organization was a construction of the war. objective point being Bowling Green, Ky of unchanged until the close of the war done! Harrison had the right of the bridone ristrison had the right of the bri-gade and his command was occupied at first in guarding railroads and hunting guerrillas, his energies being largely spent in drilling his men. He was extremely systematic and painstaking, his theory being that every day in camp should be a preparation for that other day always to be kept in a soldier's mind—the day of battle.

Ward resumed its command and Colonel Harrison again took command of the Seventieth Indiana. The campaign under General Sherman, upon which his regiment with its associate forces was entered was directed against the army of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and not against any particular place. In the Federal advance one of the severest actions was fought at Resaca, Ga., May 14-15. 1881 liere Colonel Harrison was among the first, if not the first to cross the parapet in storming the Southern redoubt. From that place southward every day brought a collision of some sort with the enemyat every halt breastworks were built. At New Hope Church, Ala., and at Golgotha Church, Kenesaw Mountain, and Feach Tree Creek, Ga., the regiment and its leader saw sharp fighting, that at Resaca being, in Colonel Harrison's opinion, the heaviest he was ever subjected to.

When the Feach Tree Creek fight was over General Hooker wrote as follows to Washington, D. C.: "My attention was

Washington, D. C .: Rest attracted to this young officer by the superior excellence of his brigade in discipline and instruction, the result of his labor, skill, and devotion. With more foresight than I have witnessed in any officer of his experience, he seemed to not

ON RECRUITING DUTY. When Atlanta, Ga., was taken by Sher-man (September 2, 1860) Colonel Harrison eccived his first furlough to visit home eing assigned to special duty in a sys tematic canvass of the State to recruit for the forces in the field. Heturning to Chattanooga and then to Nashville, Tenn.

s way. ing Sherman at Goldsboro, N. C., Joining Sherman at Goldsboro, N. C., he resumed command of his old brigade, and at the close of the war went to Washington, D. C., to take part in the grand army review, after which he was duly mustered out, June 8, 1855, not, however, until he had received a brevet as hetgadier general, signed by Abraham Lincoln, and countersigned by E. M. Stanton, the Secretary of War, dated March 12, 1865, stating that it was given for "ability and manifest energy and gallantry in command of the brigade". Returning to Indianapolis, he resumed his duties as the reporter of the Supreme Court, but he 185, he declined a remonination and recommenced his law practice. In 1868 and 1872 he took part in the Presidential campaigns in support of General

In 1888 and 1872 he took part in the Presidential campaigns in support of General Grant, traveling over Indiana and specking to large audiences. In 1875 he at first declined a nomination for Governor on the Republican ticket, consenting to run only after the regular nominee had withdrawn. He received almost 2,998 more votes than his associates on the ticket, but was nevertheless besten.

In 1889, as chairman of the Indiana delegation in the Republican National Convention, he cast nearly the entire vote of the State for James A. Garfield for President. President Garfield offered him a place in his Cabinet, but he declined it, preferring the United States Senatorship from Indiana, to which he had Just been chosen, and which he held from 1881 to 1887. In the Senate he advocated the tariff views of his party. the tariff views of his party opposed President Cleveland's vetoes of sension bills, urged a reconstruction and aphuliding of the navy, and inbored and roted for civil service reform.

NOMINATED AND ELECTED PRESIDENT He was delegate-at-large to the Repub lican National Convention in 1884. June 12, 1888, he was nominated on the eighth and final ballot—he received 544 votes to 118 for John Sherman, 188 for Russell A. Alger, 32 for W. Q. Gresham, 5 for J. G. Blaine, and 4 for William Mc-Kinley—as the candidate of the party for President. The nomination was made unanimous, and in November he was elected, receiving 322 votes in the electoral college to 188 for Grover Cleveland.

When President Harrison began his Administration he was confronted by the controversy between England and the United States in reference to the killing United States in reference to the of seal in the Behring Sea. The States Government claimed that

(Continued on Second Page.) "Blood Tells."

FILIPINO LEADERS CAUGHT. Prominent Rebels Captured by

Americans in Mindanno. MANILA, March 12.-The Twenty-eighth id Twenty-ninth regiments have arrived

On March 3, Major Taggart surprised n insurgent force under General Cavisanos, in Mindanno, after the latter had nsuccessfully negotiated with General Kobbe, Military Governor of that island, at Cagayan. Several prominent rebels were captured.

Paymister Pickett, with \$100,000 in gold, guarded by a small escert, was attacked at the head of the Congress valley yesterinv. Clerk Olive was wounded.

General Trian has entered into further egotiations with the military commander at San Fernando de Malabon. He recomenced his overtures on Sunday. On Saturday and Sunday, 20,808 of the residents of the First district of North Luzon, took the oath of allegiance. A

f the residents swore allegiance to the Inited States. The natives employed on the Manilalagupan Rallway have gone on a strike Americans are operating the road. The ine is guarded by troops.

tablished at Los Ranos, and vesterday 400

In an encounter between the Second In-antry and a rebel force in Marinduque, n March 3, three Americans were wound-

DRIVING OUT THE NATIVES. Active Fighting Against the Plague in Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, March 13.-The city Is eing rapidly cleared of natives. A thousand of them were removed to Uitvlugt today. The total number of plague cases A number of suspects are under bservation

Thus far there have been 615 of thes Hitherto the outbreak has been exceptionally mild, but Dr. Gregory thinks that the disease will increase in virulence and then subside. About 250 men are em ployed in cleaning buildings. The Kaffirs having decided to hold an mmense meeting tomorrow to organize a

ceneral strike, the Government has issued proclamation prohibiting the publi neeting of more than twenty-five persons. The sale of liquor to aboriginals through out the peninsula is also prohibited.

SIR FRANCIS COOK'S WILL.

Ample Provision Made for His Widow in the Document.

LONDON, March 13.-Under the will of ir Francis Cook, husband of Tennie C Claffin, the widow receives \$25,000 out-right, the use for twelve months of Doughty House, Richmond, and the art llections therein, and a life income of \$50,9m.

There is also ample provision made for er in other ways not specifically stated In the will. The collection of pictures owned by Sir Francis is bequeathed to his idest son, Francis, by his first wife; th mosale marble busts and tapestry to his on, Sir Frederick, and the gems, jewelry armor, enamels, ivories, missals, and bronzes to his son, Wyndbam Francis

ree Creek fight was wrote as follows to "My attention was the south end of the Aqueduct Bridge and connect with Fairfax Courthouse Falls Church. Work on the road has already been commenced.

The remains of Miss Mattle Beattle, aughter of Capt. Fountaine Beattle, of Fairfax County, have been taken to be late home and prepared for burial. funeral arrangements have not yet been made. Miss Beattle was about twentyfive years of age, and died at the Garfield Hospital, in Washington, last night.
The funeral of Miss Effic Mansfield youngest daughter of J. H. Mansfield, of this city, whose death occurred in Elmira,

N. V. on Tuesday last, will take place afternoon at 2 o'clock. Miss Mansfield The funeral of Mrs. Margaret A. Harlast, will take place tomorrow morning

from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Walter Roberts, 2600 Duke Street, at 11 clock. The interment will be relyate. The City Democratic Committee will hold a meeting tomorrow night, when arrangements will be made for the holding of the Democratic primary. Announcement has just been made of he marriage of John Rienard Harlow, of

this city, to Miss Marie Louise Everett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Samuel Everett, of Washington. The ceremony ocperformed by the Rev. H. J. Cutler, of R. Mary's Catholic Church, Fred Cline, of Fairfax County, was hurt

in this city yesterday by a horse falling on him in a stable. Cline was taken to the Infirmary for treatment.

Some excitement was caused on one of the southbound electric trains over the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Ver-non Electric Railrond has night by a fight between a number of soldlers. No one was burt.

between a number of soldiers. No one was burt.

Mrs. William L. Mullen, of Hi North Pitt Street, fell down a flight of steps at the residence of her doughter. Mrs. William L. Merchant, cother Pitt and King Streets, this afternoon, and was painfully cut and bruised about the head and looly. She was carried to her home and Drs. McGuire and Miller called.

R. Walton Moore, of Pairfax, has been re-elected attorney for the corporation of Falls Church for the present year.

The Rev. R. R. Williams, rector of Trinity Church, Washington, will temorrow night deliver a sermon at Christ Episcopal Church.

piscopal Church. The old Alexandria County courthouse

The old Alexandria County courthouse and land adjoining, in North Columbus Street, will be offered for sale at public auction tomorrow afternoon at 2 o clock. At a meeting of the Alexandria Council, Royal Arcanom, held last night, one member was initiated am one application for membership was received.

The Rev. W. G. Davanport, rector of Emmanuel Church, Anacostia, delivered an interesting sermon before a large audience at Grace Episcopal Church tonight. Friendship Council, No. 1, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Washington, accompanied by delegations from other councils in that city, tonight paid a fraternal visit to James W. Jackson Council, of this city. ackson Council, of this city.
The Rev. J. A. Jeffers, pastor of Triny Methodist Episeopal Church, of this
ty, will attend the Virginia Methodist
biscopal Conference, which convenes in

Ronceverte, W. Va., tomorrow. Double Daily Fast Train Service to Buffalo via Pennsylvania Railroad.

WAR WITH RUSSIA FEARED

A Japanese Diplomat Declares the Situation Critical.

nless the Island Empire Receives a Compensation for Manchuria, a Clash Is Likely to Follow-Popular Feeling May Force the Mikado.

LONDON, March 14.-The "Daily News eclares that owing to the Manchurian nvention the relations between Russia nd Japan have become very strained, and that war seems not only possible, bu probable. The paper prints an interview with a "distinguished Japanese diplomat," who is represented as saying:

"Unless Russia makes some materia concession to Japan, and that at once, am afraid it will be impossible to avoid war. The feeling in Japan is high, and a vast majority of the public is eager for war, unless Russia comes forward with some proposition which will be acceptable to Japan and which will satisfy her feelings of honor in the matter.

"If Russia has Manchuria, Japanes sentiment demands compensation of a substantial character. With Manchuria n her grasp Russia is a constant menace o Korea, the independence of which, if not its actual possession, is vital to Ja-

The diplomat referred to the Russo Japanese treaty providing for the inde pendence of Korea, saying that Japan was most willing to abide by it. He added:

"But Russia? What trust can be placed n this shameless breaker of promises, as urances, and treaties-this sinister maker of secret conventions, concealed under a smiling, cynical mask of unmitigated falseness? She turns that cynical mask

to all the world. He attributed the hostile feeling in Japan to the populace. He said that Marquis Ito, the Prime Minister, would un doubtedly do all he could to prevent war The Emperor is a lover of peace, but popular pressure might be too strong. The Japanese chauvenists are anxious fo war, now that the Japanese fleet is far stronger than Russia's in the Far East. The "News" does not reveal the identity of the diplomat, but as the interview took place yesterday, apparently in London, and as Baron Hyashi, the Japanese

RUSSIA MAY RECONSIDER. Reported Willingness to Review

Minister, can easily be interviewed on

the Manchurian Trenty. PEKIN, March 13.—It is now reported hat one of the Cabinet Ministers at Singan-fu has telegraphed to the Chinese plentpetentiaries here, informing them that information has reached Singan-fu to the effect that the Russian Govern-

of the Manchurian agreement. It is imsible to verify the accuracy of the A well informed foreigner declares that the early signing of the agreement is in-evitable, despite the fact that Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching are protesting

sgainst it, and at present decline to affix their signatures. will be removed and never allowed to hold

According to the terms of the process.

Viceroys, Governors, and other high officials are to be held responsible and their punishment.

In other words, Mr. McKinley wants of those Government to be left alone. ers, but the edict above referred to does not, in words, hold them to accounts-

The transports to convey the American troops to Manila are expected to arrive at Shanhaikwan near the end of April unless important events here necessitate modification of the original plan. company, under command of Captain Brewster, has been ordered to remain here as a legation guard.

Already some of the legations have begun the work of constructing fortifications. Germany is most energetic in this work. She is building extensive barracks. It is expected that the last legation will be completed early in April. Such energy, if it becomes known in Singan-fu, is enough to frighten the Court and keep it

It has been decided that Sir Robert Hart, Director of the Imperial Maritime Customs, shall be allowed to retain part of the customs property inside the area ceive an equivalent for the property under his control which has been for the purposes of the legations,

A majority of the Ministers appreciate the vafte of his services and hold that the work he has done entitles him to remain inside the limits of the legation's territory, though the property and his office are Chinese

Germany's reply to China anent the Russian agreement, which is equivalent in substance to the warnings given by the other great Powers to the effect that if sia it will establish a rule for the other nations to act upon, inspires the Chinese to make further protestations, and the olendpotentiaries have telegraphed to the Emperor requesting him to delay, by every means in his power, the conclusion situation is unchanged.

The Ministers are still considering the rules to govern the collection of indemnities. They are awaiting instructions from their home Governments regarding the punishment of provincial officials

Field Marshal Count you Waldersee's arrangement for the summer distribution of the allied forces establishes the Germans in the mountains northwest of Pe-

pedition near Founding has caused the French at Paoting-fu to become auxio... to send an expedition southwest of that city, where conditions prevail that are similar to those that caused the despatch of the German expedition. They feel that if they were allowed to

end such an expedition they could retire honorably from Paoting-fu for the sumner in accordance with Count von Waldersee's plan, to which they have anoffifally consented.

Missionaries of the American board arolding memorial burial services at Tung Chow. The number of Christians who suffered martyrdom there was nearly four hundred. The local residents are meeting Safes in fire and burglar proof vaults for rent. Safes in fire and burglar proof vaults for rent. Safes in fire and burglar proof vaults for rent. Safes in fire and burglar proof vaults for rent. Safes in fire and burglar proof vaults for rent. Safes in fire and burglar proof vaults for rent. Safes in fire and burglar proof vaults for rent. Safes in fire and burglar proof vaults for rent. Safes in fire and burglar proof vaults for rent. Safes in fire and burglar proof vaults for rent. Safes in fire and burglar proof vaults for rent. Safes in fire and burglar proof vaults for rent. Safes in fire and burglar proof vaults for rent. Safes in fire and burglar proof vaults for rent.

for cemeteries. They will also provide

The foreign Ministers held a meeting to my and discussed the question of the ounishment of the provincial officials who are regarded as responsible primarily for he Boxer troubles, and who are directly implicated in the massacre of mission ries and converts.

To the surprise of everybody, the Rus representative appeared as an oppogent to any further punishment of Chiese officials, no matter how guilty they may have been.

This was the first decided break in the concert of the Powers. The Russian representative got his orders from St. Peersburg. It is understood that he wa told to aid China in every way in return for China's signature to an agreement recognizing Russian predominance in the

whole northern part of the Empire. The Chinese Peace Commissioners have attempted to minimize the importance of this agreement in the hope, it is thought, of provoking discord among the Minis

The move made by Russia today will please the Chinese for two reasons. In the first place, it means that the punishment of the provincial officials will be staved off temporarily, to say the least. and, secondly, it will have a tendency to break the unanimity of the Powers,
As the matter stands now, Great

Britsin, Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Beigium, and Holland are agreed that these officials should be punished. The osition of Japan and America is un-certain. The action of these two countries is deemed most important in setling the policy of the allies.

LONDON, March 13.-A news agency

despatch from Pekin says the Ministers have agreed on a list of ninety-six provincial officials whose punishment is to

BERLIN, March 12-A Pekin despatch to the "Lokal Anzeiger" says Dr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein, the German Minis-

SHANGHAL March 13 .- According to Chinese reports a secret edict has been issued, ordering Viceroys Liu Kun Yi issued, ordering Viceroys Liu Kun Yi and Chang Chin Tung to supersede Li Hung Chang in negotiating the Manchurian convention with Russia.

TNSTRUCTIONS TO ROCKHILL.

To the Lagrange Says:

"We have Dorsey Vals, alias Joseph Terry, under aircst. You want him on a charge of murder. What reward?"

In a press despatch from Pittsburg additional information of the capture of Dorsey is given.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ROCKHILL. to Urge the Execution of Pro.

vincial Officials. New instructions of a definite character were sent by telegraph yesternay afternoon to Mr. Rockhill, the President's special commissioner to China. They concern the demands of the Ministers of the
Powers for the punishment of a number
of Chinese provincial officials accused of
Meanwhile the prisoner is lodged in fail
and he will have a hearing late this aftervere sent by telegraph yesterday aftersionaries, other foreigners, and native most subjects, the probabilities point to converts. The instructions are important in that they express the desire of the President that moderation will prevail in the demands of the Ministers, and reiterate the President's hope, previously com-municated to Minister Conger, that the

shedding of blood in China will cease.

The instructions were sent at Mr. Rockhill's request. A telegram that came from him yesterday morning told of the desire of a majority of the foreign representatives at Pekin to Insist on the punishment of provincial dignitaries, and he asked that full instructions of a definite char-acter be transmitted for his guidance. Secretary Hay had a long talk with the President on the subject, and on his return to the State Department the de-

spatch to Mr. Rockhill was prepared. Extreme moderation in future punishment demands is counseled by the President. His position, as set forth in Sec-retary Hay's despatch, is that having The edicts, however, are not entirely that it will be impossible for the Presi-satisfactory to the Ministers. One of dent to determine at this distance the ment by his reported presence in an alley them states that all local officials who fall to suppress anti-foreign disturbances ed each Chinese guilty of killing and torhopes that there will be no interference or suggestion on the part of the foreign

his instructions to Mr. Rockhill convey the intimation that the desire of the majority of the Pekin Diplomatic Corps for down almost in despair.

tinued.

President and the Secretary of are firmly opposed to the policy of The President and the Secretary of State are firmly opposed to the policy of punishment by designation, as it is termed. They regard such a course as contrary to American ideas of right and justice. Punishment by designation means the moning of certain persons by the foreign Ministers with the demand that the Chinese Government inflict upon them the highest penalties within the power of the throne. In most cases this amounts to a direct demand that the amounts to a direct demand that the necessed persons be decapitated. Originally the Ministers named the penalties but through the influence of the United States this was changed to a general demand that the punishments be the most severe that China could inflict.

It so happened, however, that the Min-

It so happened, however, that the Min-sters decided that the throne was suffi-lently strong to inflict capital punishment u some high dignituries and compelled the Emperor to accuracy in that view

If Mr. Conger joined his colleagues in the experience of congerts, he did no without the approval of the President and the Sectorary of State.

In regard to the epinion prevailing in the paper of the correspondent tells in a degrate received yesterday, that the attitude of the United States concerning the punishment of provincial officials is uncertain, it was maintained by officials here that no such uncertainty exists, but that the attitude of the President was made perfectly clear in previous instructions sent to Special Commissioner Rockhill.

The reports that the Russians are to send more troops to China and make a demonstration in the Gulf of Pechill have not been made known to the Government through any official source. One high Government officer said yesterday that the official information was all to the effect that Russia was withdrawing her forces from cutac. Count Cassini, the Russian as an individual, that no afficial declaration had been made by his Government about the reported agreement for the transfer of Manchuria to the temporary control of Russia, but any such agreement must involve the maintenance of order in the occupied territory and the maintenance of Chinese territorial integrity. He counseled eaution in accepting the reports of Russian intentions and said he had not been advised of the alleged Manchurian compact. Count Cassini made it plain that he was not speaking in his official capacity.

"Where it Touches it Heals."

Zema-Cura positively cures Ecrema and al

capacity.

SAID TO BE DORSEY FOULTZ

PRICE ONE CENT.

A Negro Answering His Description Arrested in Pittsburg.

The Prisoner Greatly Agitated-Cone flicting Stories Concerning Himself - Detectives Leave for the Smoky City - Story of the Crime.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 12.-Dorsey, Foultz, a negro, twenty-seven years old, was arrested tonight by Inspector Robert S. Gray and Lieut. George B. McClelland, who were told that Foultz had killed & man named Robinson in Washington, D. C., four years ago. Foultz has been living with his married sister in Elm Street for several months and has been working as a laborer. He has been going under the name of Joseph Terry, but it is alleged was identified as Foultz, who is connected with the Washington murder. Superintendent A. H. Leslie ordered his arrest and the officers found him in a

souse in Shore Alley. When Foultz was first arrested he denied his identity and said he had lived here for three years. Later he said he had only been here three months. He was , ratly agitated and trembled like a leaf when taken to police headquarters.

Word came last night that Dorsey Foultz, the negro murderer, was under arrest in Pittsburg. Pa. He is accused in this city of killing Charles, alias "Monk" Robinson, colored, nearly four years ago, because of a feud existing between the men. Detectives Hartigan and Bremmerman left the city late last night to bring the fugitive to Washington. News of the Club for legation purposes in exchange capture came in a despatch to the police for another site and on payment of 6,000 from Chief of Police Lesile, of Pittsburg, and was confirmed by press despatches received during the night. The telegram from Chief Lesile says:

Dorsey is given. While the prisoner does not admit his identity, there is little doubt that he is the real Dursey.

All was excitement last night in police

circles on account of the news. spatch was sent to Pittsburg to hold him and he will have a hearing late this afterand he will have a hearing late this after-noon or tomorrow before a United States commissioner prior to removal here. No one among the police could be found last night who did not know that Dorsey was a prisoner or who doubted that he had

been found at last.
It has been nearly four years since Dorsey, a notorious "Camp" negro, shot and killed tharles, alias "Monk" Robinson, colored, in an alley near Third and Q Streets northwest. Robinson was placed in a passing wagon immediately after the tragedy, and started for Freedmen's Hospital, but died on the way to that institution. Dorsey, meanwhile, found safety in flight, ran out of the alley, along Second Street toward the "Camp lost in the maze of alleys in the neigh-borhood.

All manner of reports have since been circulated, and the clusive Dorsey has been frequently located and as often escaped. All of the policemen have looked for Dorsey, and not a celebration passes with the tenth article of the protocol, which provides that edicts for the suppression of the Boxers shall be posted throughout the Empire for two years.

The edicts, however, are not entirely without dictation. Mr. Rockhill is told the Dorsey, and not a celebration passes but Dorsey, and not a celebration passes but Dorsey, and not a celebration passes but Dorsey is reported viewing the show along Pennsylvania Avenue northwest. He has been seen in sewers and in the Monument Lot; he has been drowned in

turing foreigners, but that generally he result of a feud iong existing between the negroes, the search for Dorsey has been or suggestion on the part of the foreign | kept up. As he fiel out of the alley on representatives at Pekin to bring about | the day of the murder he was recognized their punishment.

In other words, Mr. McKinley wants the Chinese Government to be left alone and months detectives and police hunted in administering justice to its subjects until tired, visited sewers, the James who have violated treaty obligations, and Creek Canal, the "Camp," and alleys without mention. Clews were as abundant as failures, so the police settled

more blood is something with which this Government has no sympathy. The killing of Robinson took place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of May 20, 1857. President it is understood believes that There was a "oman in the case. She the foreign representatives should be sat-isfied with the success of their efforts to have capital punishment inflicted on some whom Robinson had been paying marked of the most prominent Boxer sympathization. Jenious of his rival, whom he of the most prominent Boxer sympathiaers among the dignitaries close to the
throne and turn their attention to the
remaining topics of seguitation, which
include indemnities and the revision of
commercial treaties.

In the opinion of the President, China
will remain in a state of unrest unless
punitive expeditions by foreign troops
and the execution of Chinese officials at
the instance of the foreign Ministers are
discontinued.

The President and the Secretary of the entrance of the alley. the entrance of the alley.

the entrance of the alley.

Robinson was behind him, talking to the White girl, and drinking beer from a bucket. Dorsey suddenly turned and saw them, and his anger was thoroughly aroused. He did not bestate, but walked rapidly toward them, and pushed the young woman away, saying: "Get out of the way. Emma, I do not want to hurt you. Then he drew a revolver from his pocket, pointed it at Robinson, and fired. The bullet struck Robinson in the left breast, and he felt. The girl turned and fied from the alley, and Dorsey quickly made his escape.

Martha Gordon, colored, of Idls Second Street northwest, was standing at the entrance of the alley as Dorsey came out. A bartender heard the shot fired and ran out of his saloon at Second and Q Streets northwest just as Dorsey appeared, but no one present cared to stop him. A crowd soon gathered, but Dorsey hurrled

northwest just as Dorsey appeared, but no one present cared to stop him. A crowd soon gathered, but Dorsey hurried his footsteps and was lost to view be-fore a policeman hove in sight. Then be-gan the search which is said to have been ended at Pittsburg vesterday.

Delightful trips daily at 6:30 p. m. from 5 7th at, to Old Point Consist. Newport New Norfolk, and the South. For schedule see page